

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

211
31913
RETURN TO POMOLOGY

TION OF NONENCLOSURE

MAR 20 1916

INDEXED.

RECEIVED
★ AUG 20 1920 ★
U.S. Department of Agriculture.
LIT

PROPER WAY

TO

TRANSPLANT
NURSERY PECAN TREES.

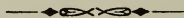
SUGGESTIONS

FROM

PECANWAY NURSERY,
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

M. O. DANTZLER,
PROPRIETOR.

HOW TO TRANSPLANT THE BUDDED PECAN TREE, AS GROWN BY PECANWAY NURSERY, ORANGEBURG, S. C.



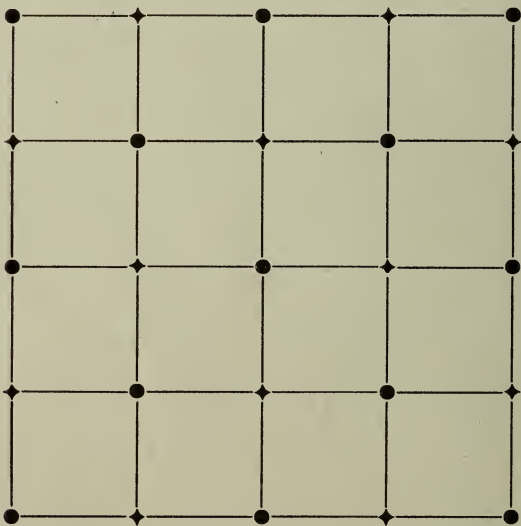
TIME: From 15th December to 30th January.

DISTANCE apart, if in squares, 60 feet.

We like the following method better.

Check off land in 35 foot squares.

Transplant trees in squares of 70 feet, and
one in center of 70 foot square.



Plant Trees Where Round Black Spots are.

MAR 20 1916

MANNER OF PLANTING SHORT TAP-ROOTED TREE:

Dig holes $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, and 26 inches deep. Throw top earth to one side. (In hard soil, take a post-hole digger and sink a second hole, 12 inches deep, in center of big hole, and fill the small hole, at once, with top earth, tramping same firmly). Set nursery tree 2 inches below its original setting in nursery; throw in 3 or 4 inches of top earth, and dash in enough water to wash earth thoroughly around the lateral roots, thereby completely excluding light and air; as you proceed, keep roots straight, and make earth firm, by pressing with hand or foot. Mix common sense with the water: don't put too much or too little of the latter.

Dynamiting, instead of digging, holes is better, and will cost about 10 cents per hole. You can get specific information about dynamiting from any Farm Demonstration Agent.

MANNER OF PLANTING LONG TAP-ROOTED TREES:

Same as above, except the holes are dug from 3 to 4 feet deep, and about 3 feet in diameter.

Do not put any fertilizer of any kind to our trees when you transplant. The following Spring, however, (just before the buds being to swell) fertilize as follows:

Dissolve, in hot water, 12 cans of Star Lye (or some other good lye) and pour this into a barrel containing about 50 gallons of water: add to this 3 pounds Murate of Potash and 5 pounds of Bone Meal (ground animal bone) or 4 pounds of Cotton Seed Meal in the place of the Bone Meal. Apply about 4 to 6 quarts of mixture to the tree, by pouring same in 5 or 6 holes, punched $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep,

around the tree, and 3 feet from it. Punch these holes with an old hoe handle, sharpened at one end; or a piece of 1 inch round iron, 4 feet long, sharpened at one end, and a shepherd's crook at the other.

You can plant a pecan orchard in cotton or corn with profit for the first 5 or 6 years, (up to the time the trees begin to bear a few pounds of nuts). After that, we advise cow peas in summer, and winter (or hary) vetch in Winter.

Never grow small grain in an orchard.

We do not guarantee our trees to live, but, with proper care, they ought not to die.

We do not guarantee that the varieties we sell are IMMUNE to pecan scab, but they are RESISTANT to that trouble. After years of practical experience, we are planting the same varieties that we are selling to you. We sell no other kind of tree.

If you are well pleased with our trees, and desire to increase your purchase next fall, let us hear from you early, as our nursery is small.

We have for sale both short and long tap-rooted trees, as cheap as you can buy them anywhere.

We strongly advise against planting trees with long tap-roots. Trees with the short tap-roots, as we grow them, the same height as trees with long tap-roots, will come into bearing in half the time of the latter; and will pay big dividends on the difference in price.

PRICES:

Long tap-roots, 2 feet to 5 feet high,
above place budded, 30c to 60c.

Short tap-roots, UNCUT, 2 feet to 8 feet
high, above place budded, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

All F. O. B. Orangeburg, S. C.

Respectfully,

PECANWAY NURSERY.

M. O. Dantzler, Proprietor.